

# Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. XXXIV, NO. 15.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2068.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## WITH Y. M. C. A.

### Notable Observance of the Thir- tieth Birthday.

#### THE CHARTER MEMBERS PRESENT

Music and Addresses—President  
Dole—Chief Justice Judd—A  
Gift Announced.

The thirtieth anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. was celebrated last night. The hall in which the program was rendered had been beautifully decorated. Mrs. Hutchinson and the Misses Paly had charge of the decorations which were artistic and reflected much credit upon those who worked so hard upon them. Potted palms were grouped about the stage and across the hall fern ropes were strung. The pictures about the walls were draped with malle. The stairway also was flanked on either side by masses of ferns and malle, while at the entrance to the building potted plants were scattered in profusion. A number of sailors from the Iroquois ably assisted the committee in the work.

By the time the first number of the program was rendered the hall was comfortably filled with people. In the audience could be seen representative people of the city; those who have worked hard to bring the local branch of the Y. M. C. A. up to its present high plane.

The program opened with two selections by the Amateur Orchestra directed by Wray Taylor. Although all the members were not present the two numbers were well rendered and deserved the applause they received.

Upon conclusion of the Orchestra's selections the six charter members present together with Secretary Coleman, took their places upon the stage. They were Walter C. Weedon, president of the Association, President Dole, W. W. Hall, Chief Justice Judd, J. B. Atherton, C. J. Lyons.

Mr. Weedon in a few well chosen remarks spoke of the work of the organization. Thirty years ago eleven men drew up the by-laws in Olympia Hall, now the Eagle House. S. B. Dole was elected president, W. W. Hall vice-president, and T. R. Walker secretary. From there the Association moved to the Sailors' Home, opposite the present Station House. September 28th, 1882, the corner stone of the new building was laid, and April 22, 1883, the first service was held in the present home. The last year has been eventful. It began with a membership of 399 and closed with 439. Noble work has been done in connection with the soldiers that passed through and that were stationed here. The expenses have been heavy but through excellent management the Association today is out of debt.

At this point Mr. Weedon read a letter from Chas. M. Cooke stating that enclosed would be found a check for \$2500 the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke. This act of generosity received hearty applause as did the remarks of Mr. Weedon.

This address was followed by "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name" sung by the audience standing.

President Dole spoke on "Our First Meeting." He produced the book in which were recorded the minutes of some of the first meetings. Previous to the organization of the Y. M. C. A. weekly prayer meetings had been held by a number of the young men. They felt the need for something larger, which resulted in the first meeting held in the vestry of the old Fort Street Church. The membership rapidly grew and included in its rolls the names of the best men of the town. Here President Dole cited a number of the great changes that have taken place since that first little meeting at which the by-laws of the Y. M. C. A. were drawn up.

The Kamehameha Alumni Glee Club sang a selection in good voice, and was greeted with applause.

Chief Justice A. F. Judd delivered a short address on "Our First Membership." From the old record book he read the names of the first ten members. They were Mr. Emerson, Mr. Lyons, C. W. Jones, S. B. Dole, Mr. Clark, W. W. Hall, Mr. Poe, T. R. Walker and Walter C. Weedon. Every one of the ten is still alive which tends to show that membership in the Y. M.

C. A. is conducive to longevity. As the years passed by the membership grew and it is the hope of all that its growth may never cease.

Mr. T. Rain Walker who was to speak on "Our First Work" was unavoidably absent. His regrets were presented by J. B. Atherton.

The Kamehameha Glee Club rendered another selection in even better manner than the previous one.

J. B. Atherton spoke on "Our First Home." The Association has had somewhat the life of a wanderer. From the old Olympic Hall it went to the Sailors' Home which was then situated on the lot, now vacant, opposite the Station House. From there it went to the Lyceum, moving shortly afterward to the Bethel Church opposite Castle & Cooke. In 1883 the Association became established in its present permanent home. It is the duty of young men to aid in the growth of the Association, and if at last it cannot expand on either side it can at least grow heavenward.

The Association Mandolin Club rendered a selection in a spirited manner, and the applause received was merited.

General Secretary H. E. Coleman read a report of the year's work. It had been the purpose of the directors at the beginning of the year to establish a social hall, but on account of the soldiers coming through it was deemed best to postpone the work for a time in order that more work might be done among the soldiers. A number of clubs have been organized in connection with the Association and have prospered. The pressing need is more enthusiastic Bible study. The watchword for the year is "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he send forth laborers into His harvest." Let us obey the watchword.

After the program was finished refreshments were served. Those present mingled together and a social time was enjoyed by all.

#### VIEWERS ARE WANTED.

The Select Public School Now a  
Live Topic

Minister Mott-Smith, Prof. Alexander and J. Q. Wood, composing the committee on select schools, met yesterday and perfected organization. In addition to the committee Inspector Townsend and Mr. Rodgers were present.

Mr. Townsend was requested to draw up a report on the system of grading and the courses of study now in vogue in the schools.

Dr. Rodgers will present at the next meeting a history of free and select schools and the conditions under which they were established.

The committee completed organization and discussed plans for the furthering of their investigations. "We are in a receptive condition now," said Minister Mott-Smith. "We wish to have all the light possible on the subject before we draw any conclusions. On this account it is indefinite when we will be able to take positive action."

The committee will hold another meeting Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. at the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. All who are interested in the question are invited to be present and give their views.

#### Beretania Street School.

Word has been sent to the representative of this Government at San Francisco that Victor Hoffmann, the successful bidder for the construction of the Beretania street school is to be called upon to either undertake and complete the work or forfeit his bond. Hoffmann was the lowest bidder and his tender was accepted. He declined to sign the contract unless he was guaranteed \$700 in cash above the price agreed upon. He contended that there had been a sudden advance in lumber value and that the Government should protect him. The contractor has been notified that the Government does business the same as a business man and unless he signs suit will be brought against his bond for \$1000.

#### A New Paper.

One of the newest publications of the Islands is a new weekly paper received from Hilo. It is "A Voz Publica" (The Public Voice) for the Portuguese colony especially. G. F. Afonso and M. J. De Gouvea are responsible for it. The typographical appearance is good and the paper is well filled with advertisements, but has reading matter on each of the six pages. There is one column in English.

Bids for the construction of the addition to the station house will be opened again. E. B. Thomas, whose bid was accepted at \$5,849, has given up the contract as he made a mistake in the figures, which should have been \$6,849.

## BY JOHN D. GULICK

### Graduate of Punahou Heard Again at the College.

#### HE SPOKE ON EVOLUTION

Believes That the Doctrine Does  
Not Involve Fatalism—An  
Interesting Discussion.

The Social Science Association meeting for the month was held last evening at Oahu college, with Mr. F. A. Hosmer as the host. The paper was by John Thomas Gulick, the well known missionary and eminent authority on evolution. The distinguished student, by the way, is a graduate of Oahu college and as a boy played about the place where he last evening spoke to a gathering including the most scholarly men of the city. Mr. Gulick dates his research in the field in which he has become noted from the time he spent his vacations here gathering land shells in the valleys back of the city. The subject of the essay prepared for the association was "Does Evolution Necessarily Involve Fatalism?" The conclusion of Mr. Gulick was in the negative. He differs from Wallace and other great men in the field, but is rather in accord with Darwin. The reasoning of Mr. Gulick is that while environment largely or heavily influences growth or development, formation or change also depends to a great degree upon the effort or the performance or the thought of the animal or the species itself. An elaborate exposition of the law or method of natural selection was given, with an inclusive criticism of the theories of Wallace, and other writers on the subject of evolution. Mr. Gulick speaks in a conversational tone, is graceful and clear in his presentation and has a remarkable faculty for so shaping his propositions that the very logic shows the verdict of his mind before the summing up.

Much interest was added to the subject under discussion by the remarks of Professor Scott, Rev. C. M. Hyde and others, by the reading, by Mr. Gulick of excerpts from his correspondence with men famous in the world of investigation along the line that had been taken up for the occasion. Mr. Gulick proved his marvelous familiarity with his subject by the readiness with which he answered questions. He quickly dissipated some repeated statements that were presented as problems and with facts from his vast thought on the subject was able to brush away faulty premises upon which some old conclusions had been based. Reports on a number of experiments which had been carried on in different parts of the world were given by Mr. Gulick and added much to the knowledge of a number of those present. There was for a time lively debate on the subject of the transmission of acquired traits or habits. Mr. Gulick could not agree with those who maintained that each individual was exactly and could only be precisely what his environment would naturally make him.

Mr. J. S. Emerson presided during the evening. Rev. Chas. M. Hyde was the secretary. By request Professor W. D. Alexander read a short commendatory notice from a French scholar on some of the brain work of W. L. Green, a man who was well known to the older residents of the Islands and whose discoveries in geology had first received attention in France and Great Britain.

Mr. Rudolph Hering, the sanitary engineer, was present and on invitation spoke for five minutes in continuation of Dr. F. R. Day's paper of the meeting of last month on "The Sanitation of Honolulu." The expert said that a sewerage system would perform only a certain specific service in the improvement of the sanitation of the city. Its duty or function was well known. There was much more that should receive attention. Two important matters were mentioned. The use of unfiltered surface water for drinking should be discontinued. This water is foul and dangerous here on account of the rank growth of vegetable matter. This drawback or fact is peculiar to the latitude. The second serious threat against the health of the district is the stagnant water seen in every direction.

Each place of this character is a breeding spot of the most productive sort for the germs of fever. Mr. Hering answered a number of questions. He is an easy speaker on the subject of sanitation.

The association members seemed to enjoy very much the supper which was spread in the dining room of the college.

#### Seal Rock Seals.

War has been declared against the big seals that used to sport upon the Seal Rocks in front of the San Francisco Cliff House. Everybody in Honolulu who has been to the coast is familiar with these seals. They have been a paramount attraction of the famous Cliff House for years. The seals have been increasing rapidly and the State Fish Commissioners have declared that investigation shows that the fishing interests of the State have suffered greatly through the protection afforded the seal rock habitues. Hence the declaration of war.

#### At Craigsides.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Clive Davies gave a garden party at their beautiful home, Craigsides, Saturday afternoon. The occasion for the gathering was a reception to Mr. and Mrs. T. Rain Walker, who have but lately returned from England, and a farewell to Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swamy, who leave for the same country in a few days. The party was pleasant and was much enjoyed by all present.

#### Pay for Overtime.

The Cabinet yesterday unanimously approved the recommendation of the Postmaster-General that the postoffice clerks should receive extra pay for working overtime. A schedule of rates for extra work will be arranged at once by Postmaster-General Oat. The Post-office employees have worked early and late for their regular salaries.

#### REFINED SUGAR.

War Wages Over the White Article and Raw Advances.

Willett & Gray's Statistical, April, says: "As raws are certain to continue advancing throughout the present campaign, there can be no risk in carrying a full supply of refined. But there are other contingencies in the refined trade growing out of the competition for business at losing prices which are coming to the front, such as the possible relations of the retail sugar trade to the refiners. The American Sugar Refining Company have made an advance move in the war which strikes at the very base and foundation of the original initiation of the war, which was the Arbucksies 2-lb. paper package sugar."

"The American Sugar Refining Company are now showing a 2-lb. cotton bag package of granulated sugar, which will naturally take precedence over the paper packages of the Arbucksies at the same price, and thus strike a severe blow at the latter in their heretofore impregnable point. Every day develops that the sugar war is a battle of giants, and can only end in the acknowledged supremacy of one side or the other. All reports of arrangements, settlements, combinations, purchases of refineries, are idle rumors for stock jobbing purposes, and it would seem now that the sugar stock has been manipulated to a higher point than it will be able to maintain for long. On the Pacific coast quite as fierce a war exists as on this side, but directed there against the importations of refined sugars from China. These importations have been constantly increasing, and to meet them a large reduction was made by the refiners."

#### A DAMAGE SUIT.

False Imprisonment Case—Some Estate Matters.

Kau Wing Chew has brought suit against Marshal Brown and Deputy Marshal Chillingworth for \$5000 damages, for false imprisonment. He claims to have been arrested and that his case was never brought to trial and that mental anguish and loss of reputation were suffered by him to the amount sued for.

August Ahrens and Fred. W. Macfarlane have been appointed by Judge Perry to succeed the late H. A. Widemann as guardians of the estate of the Richardson minors. The bond is fixed at \$100,000.

The petition of E. H. Wodehouse for the appointment in his place of John Ena as trustee for Mary Ashton and children has been approved by Judge Perry. Mr. Ena filed a bond of \$4000 and a receipt to Mr. Wodehouse of \$4416.68.

## A CRACK STEAMER

### The Newport the Pride of the Transport Fleet.

Fitted Up in an Elegant Manner—Has Between New York and Havana  
—Has Been Under Fire.

The steamer Newport, which arrived here day before yesterday, is the most elegant transport that has come through here. It is fitted up handsomely. The cabins are large and well furnished. The saloon is spacious and well furnished. The fittings are luxurious. Walnut and oak inlaid in a beautiful manner abound on all sides. The captain's room is fitted up in a manner worthy of the man who occupies it, for a more genial, pleasant person than Capt. Saunders could not be found in a year's cruise.

The quarters for the soldiers are kept in an admirable manner. They are painted white, which puts an appearance of cleanliness over all. There are a number of bath rooms fitted up for the use of the men.

The Newport has had quite a history. After she was built, about sixteen years ago, she ran between New York and Havana. The first time she steamed into the latter port nearly the whole population went on board. They had never seen such a magnificent boat.

After the outbreak of the war she was commissioned by the United States. The Newport was selected to carry Gen. Merritt and staff to the Philippines. She has always been in demand by the lights of the army on account of being so elegant and commodious. The Newport is the only transport that has been under fire at the Philippines. During the taking of Manila she was fired on, but returned it with interest. At that time a few small cannon and mountain howitzers were mounted on board. These were brought into execution and performed efficient service.

Capt. Saunders is well known in Honolulu. He has been commander of the Newport for some time. He is a thorough seaman and it was at his suggestion that a great many of the alterations and improvements were made on the transport. He expects to get away for Manila by Thursday.

#### ARBOR DAY.

Planting of Coconut Trees on Ala Moana.

The planting of the coconut trees began yesterday. Commissioner Allan Herbert, Secretary Wray Taylor and David Haugis superintended the work. The honor of planting the first tree goes to Wray Taylor who placed it, a fine specimen of the young Samoan coconut, in the hole which had been dug for it near the Ward premises. The trees are planted seventeen feet apart and are about four feet high. The Samoan cocoanuts alternate with the plumbos. The planting is being done now on only one side of the road, but as soon as the surveyors have completed their work the other side also will be planted.

#### The Sailors' Willing.

The following is an editorial from "Our Flag," the paper published aboard the U. S. cruiser Philadelphia, now at Apia, Samoa:

The battle of Apia will not go down to mankind as one of the great turning points in history, but will not be classed with Marathon, Waterloo or Saratoga; for first, the result cannot affect the world in general and second, there can be doubt as to the result; but, the union of forces of England and America may prove to be one of the turning points in history, the ultimate effect of which no man can foresee.

And after all why should it not be so? Among all the people of the earth there are no two other great nations speaking the same language. Why should the Anglo-Saxon be divided? Ours, the most numerous and enlightened race of all have but to speak together and none dare dispute, we have but to reach forth in union and compel kings to be just, have but to fight shoulder to shoulder and we can lick the world. Let this war in Samoa be our example for future actions.

#### Found Friends Here.

Misses Hayden and Howard, two of the young ladies passengers on the transport Newport and eager to enter upon their duties as either field or hospital nurses, are, during their stay at the Islands, the guests of Miss Hazel Jennings, at Ewa. Miss Hayden and Miss Jennings were schoolmates at San Francisco. The travelers, who are graduates of well known hospitals, have been trying for nearly a year to get assignments in Manila.



## SEEN IN SAMOA

Account Given by William Hall, of Apia.

### STRATEGY OF THE NATIVES

Fatal Conflict of April First—Death Met in Retreat—Traveler a Man of Much Interest

Mr. William Hall, a Britisher who has a gold mine in the Kiondike and fishing, copra and cocoa interests in Samoa, was a passenger by the *Monia*. The man of varied and widely separated business only left Apia to take advantage of the season for travel into the Kiondike. Mr. Hall was an active participant in all of the recent stirring events in the disordered territory of the South. This is the testimonial Hall has from Capt. White, of the U. S. S. Philadelphia:

U. S. Consulate General, Apia, Samoa, April 18th, 1899.

I take pleasure in testifying to the service performed by Mr. William Hall who has acted as interpreter for this Consulate for the past month, during the progress of the war in Samoa against the rebel King Mataafa.

In addition to his official duty as interpreter, which he has performed faithfully and satisfactorily, he has rendered most important and valuable service in voluntarily accompanying nearly every scouting and reconnoitering expedition sent up against the hostiles, and otherwise making himself useful. His services on H. M. S. "Royalist," April 1st, in piloting her and directing her where to shell ahead of the British-American expedition, which was sent up that day, I regard as of particular value and I cheerfully commend him for his pluck and general usefulness.

E. M. PERKINS, First Lieutenant U. S. M., Commanding Consular Guard.

Endorsement:

Mr. Hall was employed by me as official interpreter to the officer in charge of troops at the United States Consulate and merits the within letter from that officer.

EDWIN WHITE, Captain U. S. Navy, Commanding U. S. S. Philadelphia, Apia, Samoa, 21st April, 1899.

Mr. Hall speaks in glowing terms of the strength and good fellowship of the British-American union in Samoa. He tells proudly of the bravery of all in the actions of March 31 and April 1. On many days of the fighting Mr. Hall was in the field as a scout, he having perfect familiarity with the island. At the time of the disaster to the small combined forces, Mr. Hall was aboard the British ship *Royalist* as pilot for the proposed water operations. He had been called to this duty from an assignment as guide for one of the reconnoitering parties of the early morning.

It is shown by Hall's statements and an official map in his possession that the Britishers, Americans and friendly Samoans on April 1 were caught in the brush by strategy of a decent order on the part of the Mataafa warriors. The latter number 3000 armed men. The leader is a skilled fighter. He is, according to Mr. Hall, following precisely the campaigning of the Filipinos. The battling Samoans build entrenchments and place themselves on the defensive entirely. If they can draw the British and Americans into the interior a short distance the disadvantage to the invaders is great. Fighting was still in progress when Mr. Hall left and he thought it likely to continue for some time. The British and Americans are organizing "friendly natives for use in the field."

The little army which suffered the loss of two American and one British officers and a number of men made good progress and was doing heavy damage till the double mistake was made of going into the jungle and underestimating the opposing force. Upon the first notice of what appeared to be a considerable party of the enemy, the men from the ships established a line of battle. The story of the jamming of the small field gun is well known. The hostiles had concentrated in front of the advancing party. The fire became so hot that Lansdale and Freeman and their men were compelled to fall back. It was in the retreat that loss of life occurred. The Britishers and Americans fell back slowly against a fire, but were soon flanked on both sides. In addition, the natives had sharpshooters in the tall coconut trees and these men did not a little of the shooting.

It appears that there was some defect in the arrangement for action on the part of the British ship *Royalist*. At any rate she was not signalled for assistance till after the fight. When men who were sent to communicate with the *Royalist* reached shore they found themselves without the necessary flags. One of the men had two large native fans that he had found in a hut. The ship was wigwagged later and in the picture appears this statement:

These fans, taken from the hostile village Letonga by the British-American expedition, Saturday, April 1st, 1899, were used a short time afterward, when the column, after being ambushed and defeated, reached the shore near Fagali, to signal to H. M. S. *Royalist* to send armed boats to our relief and shell the enemy.

The prompt firing of the *Royalist* in answer to this signal saved the column probably from pursuit and massacre. The loss in killed and wounded in this fight numbered fifteen, includ-

ing Lieutenant Freeman and Lansdale, the two senior officers of the combined column and English Monaghan, U. S. W. PERKINS.

First Lieutenant U. S. M., Commanding Consular Guard.

Hall has pictures of two Samoan bandits. These women are members of the opposing armies. The old Samoan war custom is for a bold to send the fighters to the scene of combat, then to drop back to the rear, not to come to the firing or battle line so tender assistance. Hall says that the woman with a party that he went into action with did her assignment splendidly and when there were no wounded to look after made cigarettes for the officers in charge of the "friendly" as well as for the commanders of foreigners.

The traveler brings the report that H. J. Moore, who had Samoans at the Chicago World's Fair, is a prisoner of the Americans and English. Moore is said to be the only American who has aided with the hostiles.

Minister of Interior.

S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance, has been commissioned to act as Minister of the Interior during the indisposition of Minister King. Although the illness of the latter is not serious it will necessitate his being confined to his home for some time.

## SUN AND VOLCANO

Fewer Spots on Orb of Day and Flows of Lava.

Interesting Data From a Local Scientific Man—Probable Time of Next Eruption.

EDITOR P. C. A.—The following table showing the relation between the years of least sun-spots as actually observed by astronomers, and the dates of the more prominent volcanic outbursts on Hawaii certainly suggests some relation between the two. The sun-spot periods are from the monthly Weather Review (American) for December, 1897.

Years of Minimum Sunspot.	Most Important Volcanic Eruptions or Explosions.
1790.....1790 Kilauea—Kilauea eruption.	
1810.....1810.....	
1830.....1830.....	
1850.....1850.....	
1870.....1870.....	
1890.....1890.....	
1910.....1910.....	
1930.....1930.....	
1950.....1950.....	
1970.....1970.....	
1990.....1990.....	

The variation in number of sun-spots during the average eleven-year cycle is strongly marked, the ratio of maximum to minimum being about as 30 to 10 and sometimes greater. It is an accepted fact I believe that the solar heat is slightly greater when there are the fewest spots, but how this should cause volcanic outbreak does not appear. It may be the expansion on account of such heat of a fluid interior breaking through a rigid crust. The next minimum period is due about 1900 as near as can be estimated from past intervals, so without being in any way alarmist, it is reasonable for us to look for a probable lava flow at some time between now and 1901. The Hawaii lava-flows are generally confined to desolate parts of the island. This is not to be considered as a prediction, but simply a statement of facts. The lava-flows of Mt. Etna have followed in a measure the same period.

CURTIS J. LYONS.

April 27, 1899.

DREYFUS.

Said to be a Prospect That He Will be Pardoned.

LONDON, April 19.—The Paris correspondent of the Times, referring to the rumors that the Court of Cassation will abridge the Dreyfus revision inquiry in order to enable the Government to go before the Chamber of Deputies with a well defined situation and that its decision will be against a revision on the ground of non-discovery of new facts, says:

"Such a solution would only result in a continuance of the struggle in a more violent and dangerous form than ever, not only in France but throughout the civilized world."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, who regards such a possible course as "an endeavor to gag Captain Dreyfus after the original court-martial, who would show cause for annulling the Dreyfus judgment, but will not be suffered to speak," says:

"I believe the Government intends to pardon Dreyfus as soon as the Court of Cassation has delivered judgment. There is a majority of ten against him. One already wavers. A large proportion of the others are old men, some of whom are not in the best health, and the influenza might any day remove them. The Government, knowing this, hurried the proceedings with a view of insuring a decision that will please the army and the mass of electors."

ANOTHER CASE OF RHEUMATISM CURED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

My son was afflicted with rheumatism, which contracted his right limb until he was unable to walk. After using one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was able to be about again. I can heartily recommend it to persons suffering from rheumatism. John Suder, Freed, Calhoun Co., W. Va. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

## FROM NEAR OLAA

News Notes Collected Out of the Hilo Papers.

### ACTIVITY IN BUSINESS CIRCLES

Chamber of Commerce—Land Deals—Beach Building—Base Ball and Tennis.

(Hawaii Herald, April 27.)

J. L. Carter, the painter, has purchased a hundred acres of government land at Pahoa.

A tennis club was organized one evening last week at a meeting held at the home of Miss Ivy Richardson. The following were elected as officers: President, Dr. Elliott; vice-president, Miss Ivy Richardson; secretary and treasurer, C. K. Hyde. The initiation fee was placed at ten dollars. A committee was appointed to investigate concerning a court site and cost of construction.

The present Catholic church building is too small to accommodate the number of communicants, and a larger building will probably be erected.

The baseball game on Saturday last between the Kilauea and Kamehameha clubs was closely contested. It was won by Kilauea, by a score of 17 to 16.

The plantations of John L. Notley and R. D. Jenkins, at Olaa, each containing about 200 acres, have been purchased by Hackfeld & Co.

The machinery for Hackfeld & Co.'s coffee cleaning plant, consisting of cleaning, hulling, grading and grinding machinery, will probably arrive on the *Archer*.

The Chamber of Commerce has in process of publication a pamphlet calculated to disseminate much valuable knowledge concerning the island of Hawaii.

The very many friends of Miss Esther R. Lyman will be greatly surprised to hear of her engagement to Mr. W. G. Lillbridge, of Akron, Ohio, to whom she will shortly be married. Miss Lyman is well-known and very popular, and the announcement of her engagement will come as a surprise to all but her most intimate friends.

H. S. Pratt, the architect and builder, has just finished for himself a pleasure boat of the skip-jack pattern, which is 25 feet 2 inches over all, and 8 feet 10 inches beam. It has a centerboard, and a rudder of peculiar pattern, calculated to bring her about quickly. The boat has a draught of only eighteen inches, and will carry 620 square feet of sail, yet it would be almost impossible to capsize her. She will be launched the early part of next week. Such a boat can be built for about \$500.

Vanilla beans are now selling at \$16 a pound. Yet they will grow on Hawaii as well as in Mexico. It takes five years to bring them to the yielding point.

The Women's Board, or Ladies' Missionary Society, held its annual meeting on the 18th instant. Mrs. Cruzan was elected president, Mrs. Severance, treasurer, and Coan, secretary. Appropriations were made for the Hilo Free Kindergarten and for the Hawaiian Bible readers. A small sum was also voted for the Chinese Kindergarten, and a committee was appointed to make enquiries concerning the needs of the Japanese mission. A paper on Medical Missions, which was prepared by Mrs. Sheeley, of Honolulu, was read.

Mrs. Abigail Clark, widow of the late Asa Clark, died at the family residence on Waihanu street on Tuesday of brain fever, and was buried yesterday.

Mrs. Clark was a well-known kamaaina, having been born here, where she continued to reside during her life time. Her husband, the late Asa Clark, came to Hawaii about fifty years ago. His death occurred about ten years ago. Mrs. Clark, who was quite aged, left two children—a daughter, Mrs. Naima, who with her husband resides on the old homestead, and a son, who has been in Japan under a physician's care for about three years. The estate, consisting of numerous town lots and about 200 acres of sugar cane land, is quite valuable.

(Hilo Tribune April 29.)

C. H. Fairer has sold to H. S. Austin one-half interest in 116 acres of land at Kaunama for \$2,500. Mr. Austin had previously purchased the other half interest from J. W. Bergstrom.

Dr. Moore and Sheriff Andrews, members of the Board of Health, request the Tribune to advise its readers to boil the drinking water coming from the public water works, and milk as well. There is a general prevalence of typhoid symptoms in town and the Board suspect it may arise from an impure water supply.

## BIG INVOICE OF HARNESS,

Direct from the Boston Harness Co.

VERY STYLISH

## BUGGY AND SURREY HARNESS

(Guaranteed Hand Made.)

Also, many other kinds of HARNESS, for light and heavy work. . . . .

## SCHUMAN'S

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

## WHAT'S YOUR SHOE PRICE?

WHATSOEVER YOU WANT

In the way of SHOES, never doubt our ability to fit both purse and foot; it's simply a matter of knowing your size, price and width. It isn't possible to give better shoe service than we give. We can suit everybody; we wouldn't be

## "THE LEADERS"

If we couldn't, and we give as big value in proportion for \$2.50 and \$3.00, as we give for \$5.00. Likely that's the reason we're selling so many Men's and Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes just now.

## The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Ltd.

Sign of the Big Shoe. FORT STREET



"The Pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher, and shuts up the mouth of the foolish; it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected."—Thackeray.

## Hollister & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

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## DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. HONOLULU.

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Legs. Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scurvy. Cures Eczema. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular swellings. Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25, 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINDSAY AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINDSAY AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1899.

## A TROUBLESOME TREATY.

When Wm. Walter Phelps, who had many acquaintances here, was appointed one of the commissioners for the making of the Tripartite treaty relating to Samoa, he was told more than once that the weak point in any arrangement would be the Samoan character. But he replied that the Samoan must surely have at least some character, that would bring him up to the level of proper conduct. Mr. Phelps thought that the Samoans, once instructed in the knowledge of political duties, would behave themselves. And, gifted as he was, also believed that the negro could be taught political wisdom off hand, and at once become a good citizen. He failed to fully realize in both cases the immobility of character, the tyranny of custom, and the difficulties of getting rid of racial habits.

The treaty of Berlin assumed that the Samoans had sufficient political character to meet the requirements of the treaty. Not only the American Commissioner, and the British Commissioner, but Bismarck, were quite satisfied with what they had done, shook hands cordially, and toasted each other over the agreement, and praised their own cleverness, and the happy event when the three great Powers would peacefully get into the little Samoan boat and paddle it.

But the Muse of History, wiser than Bismarck or Phelps, wrote "Impossible" across the face of the treaty. Time, who makes "cats and dogs" of the schemes of statesmen, said, as he smiled, "That Samoan skiff will begin to rock before long."

The Tripartite treaty is now ten years old. The little Samoan skiff has rocked and pitched about dreadfully. The three great Powers have been unable to paddle it into smooth water, while the Samoans, facing the stern instead of the bow, have paddled the wrong way.

The scheme of government was an attempt to do the impossible. It was the case of Bre'r Rabbit and Bre'r Fox in Joel Chandler Harris' stories. Not only was the Samoan unequal to the duty of even limited self government, but there were personal interests involved which absolutely prevented harmony.

German merchants have obtained large tracts of lands, and they also control a large inter-island trade. Their interests are dominant and they resent interference by the British and Americans, who have accused them of grossly fraudulent practices. The facts have not been judicially ascertained. For sufficient reasons the German commercial interests find advantages in supporting Mataafa.

As the three Powers do not have the least desire to fight over the matter, some compromise measures will be adopted. The Samoans will, of course, get the worst of it, in any event, because the white man, whether German, British or American, does not carry his burden without being paid generously for it.

## UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The members of the University Club agreed after some debate to favor the work of University Extension here. The only question raised was one regarding the best methods of making it successful here, under our peculiar conditions, but the prevailing opinion is that the plan of extension should be fairly tried.

The theory of the Extension movement is to reach the ignorant and the poor who may desire to obtain some education. The theory assumes that the extremes of ignorance and intelligence in a community should be avoided, and the average character of all persons should be raised. The chain of democracy which holds society together is no stronger than its weakest link. The Extension movement goes about looking up the weakest links.

The singular condition of Hawaii is that there is an alien population here of over 60,000, and a considerable number of them are permanent residents who will, sooner or later, have some political rights and certainly large property rights. The young Portuguese voters alone, in a few years will greatly outnumber the Anglo-Saxon voters. The number of Japanese native born voters will also exceed the number of Anglo-Saxon voters. And if manhood suffrage prevailed now, there would be over 60,000 alien voters lined up against a less number of voters of the "ruling" class. This is not an alarming matter politically, because we have the Federal guarantee of order, with unlimited force behind it. It touches the social and moral life.

University Extension deals with those classes in the community which are ignorant of the ways of making good citizens, and it tries to stimulate

them to study those subjects which improve the social conditions.

If University Extension refused to reach out for these alien classes, which are, and must be a menace to the right social life here, and smother itself to work among the numbers of the dominant class, is the theory of the movement correct so far as our own people are concerned? If the movement is confined to the Teutonic race is it not narrowed, and does it not fail to aid in lessening the distance between the extremes of ignorance and intelligence? In defining the work to be done, in view of the one great question of the age, "What do the social classes owe to each other?" we find that the peace and order and welfare of society is in a basket hanging by the chain of democracy, and that in the strength of the links in that chain depends the well being. Every young Portuguese, every Chinaman and every Japanese makes a link in the chain.

The conditions here are not found on the Mainland, because the majority of the people there have some understanding of the nature of our political institutions, while here the great majority do not.

It may be said, truthfully, that University extension is now utterly incapable of tackling the matter of the education of the ignorant classes here, with any prospect of "immediate returns," in the presence of such conditions. But the movement, like that of the Roman church, must not regard time or immediate results. Nor do the sincere workers in it look to quick returns.

Our material interests have created a condition here which the American people, jealous of their own soil, and looking to the good of their Commonwealths, have, through searching laws prevented. In spite of the profits which Asiatic immigration might bring to one class in the community, the nation has, rightly or wrongly is not discussed, set its face steadily against permitting conditions which we have not hesitated to invite.

But taking the situation as it is, it must be faced. Work in the line of Extension is one of the ways open to discharge the supreme duty of the hour. So long as it is confined to the ruling class, it will do some service, but its best service will be in regarding our population as a whole, and in grappling with a problem which we are quite disposed to regard with indifference.

Out of the present Extension movement, much good may yet come.

## THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

President Diaz of Mexico, in his recent annual message presents the facts which show the great material progress of Mexico during the last few years. The President says: "These satisfactory results are due principally, as you well know, to the vivifying influence of peace, whose continuance may fortunately be regarded as firmly assured, thanks to the good sense of the Mexican people, who, having in times past won their most cherished liberties with heroic valor, now devote themselves in peace to founding with their toil the great resources with which the national territory abounds. In their efforts to attain the felicity to which they are entitled, they will assuredly lack neither the efficacious assistance of a patriotic and wise Legislature, nor the redoubled efforts which the executive purposes to make in the fulfillment of its constitutional duties."

He does not discuss the power of the really wise and benevolent despotism which does these things. He has, in fact, discarded all antiquated notions about the will of the people and has wisely substituted his own will in place of it.

While liberal political philosophers will admit that he is not governing according to the theory of democracy, he is successfully meeting the social conditions of Mexico, and gives the people the fact rather than the theory of good government.

Prof. Agassiz, while here, mentioned one evening his own acquaintance with President Diaz, and approved his policy. When the Professor was dining with the governor of a distant province of Mexico he asked for information about security to life and property. The governor replied that in the adjoining province there had been no law and order, and repeated requests were made of the President for a good governor.

President Diaz appointed a man who had been a notorious bandit, but had retired on his booty, and was living in the city of Mexico. Within six months he captured, shot or hung, without trial, seventy-five bandits. He now governs one of the most peaceable provinces of the Republic. The Professor's host said he pursued the same policy in his province.

The political safeguards of the grand jury, and the trial by jury, in open court, and the right to confront witnesses is quite out of place. Does the end justify the means? Shall good government be secured at any price? What are the "fixed" principles in government?

## ST. PAUL AND THE HAT.

The Rev. Wm. Webster Ede has been better to do than denouncing sinners among women by telling them that the hat is merely a badge of servitude. And to make his point he cites Paul's 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, XI, 2-16, in which he is inspired to say that "every woman that prayeth or prophesieth with her head uncovered dishonoureth her head," and (v. 16) "For this cause ought the woman to have power on her head because of the angels." The meaning of these words according to Biblical annotation is, "a covering in sign that she is under the power of her husband."

Dr. Webster believes, therefore, that the hat is now worn by women in the churches and theatres as an open and most public proclamation of their just abasement before man.

On the other hand profound thinkers see a close parallel in the history of the queen worn by the Chinese and the hat worn by women.

It is said that the queen was adopted by the Chinese at the command of their Tartar conquerors who directed them to wear it as a badge of servitude. But that which was an act of humiliation some centuries ago become finally a conspicuous and proud ornament. It is well known that the Chinese prefer death to the loss of this appendage. In precisely the same way, by an evolution of the same thought, which shows the similarity of the female and the Chinese mind, an article which Paul was "inspired" to declare was a badge of the servitude of women, has become, after centuries of painful evolution, the pride and ornament of the sex. If there had not been this revision of sentiment it is doubtful if the Apostle, if he returned to the earth would be cordially invited to social gatherings. So long as his words remain they are a stinging menace to the advanced females and serve to punctuate the soaring balloon of the "higher education" of women.

I, however, the hat is still a badge of servitude to man, the Paris milliners who designed the use of stuffed birds or bird feathers as ornamentations of the hat, deserve high honors as missionaries of the Apostle's doctrine. When one glances, in a church on a Sunday morning, over the landscape of heads adorned with a rank vegetation of hats, upon which are fastened innumerable birds' feathers, or stuffed birds with glassy eyes and inflexible legs, the success of this milliner believer in the Apostle appears to be marvelous.

Cannot stuffed birds be used for higher purposes than that of mere ornamentation? Cannot delicate musical contrivances be concealed within their bodies, so that in the church services, at the proper moment, upon the request of the pastor for a choral song from the birds, they will pour forth thrilling songs and solemn matins, previously designated by the committees on music?

Nor, should the suggestions of earnest patriots be disregarded that upon suitable occasions the only winged creatures which may be lawfully worn in the hat, shall be the American eagle, duly prepared by an official taxidermist, who will not permit any to be used when the distance from tip to tip of the wings exceeds five feet. An array of hats, in a secular or religious assembly, mounted with "birds of freedom," however inconvenient in size, would rekindle the fires of patriotism in the breasts of a liberty loving people.

The higher criticism holds at present that the Apostle Paul's reasons for his commandment are insufficient. It will follow as a matter of course that in due time these "ungentlemanly" remarks of the Apostle will be regarded as interpolation of a rival who was instigated to the act by that irrepressible character, the Evil One. The Apostle will then, after twenty centuries of misunderstanding, be vindicated before women.

## COTTON GROWING.

The Southern Ruralist of South Carolina says that the bulk of the cotton crop is produced by croppers and renters who cannot control the crop, because they obtain advances of money on it from the cross-roads merchants, and the title to the cotton passes to the merchant.

The Ruralist makes this calculation of cost of feeding these American farmers and voters.

One bushel of meal, fourteen pounds of meat, one-half gallon of syrup, with a little flour and sugar and coffee, costing altogether \$2.00, will support the farmer for a month. If he has a wife the sum of \$4.00 will pay for food which these farmers keep the price of cotton down to the lowest figures.

In addition to this expense of \$2.00 for food, it is estimated that \$15.00 more or \$1.50 per month for the year will clothe a farmer of the class mentioned.

There is no clearer proof of the backwardness of many hundred thousands of the white farmers of the Southern States than is furnished by these facts. Their mode of life is not better than

that of the negroes. In fact they are decidedly inferior, morally, mentally and physically to the Chinese who are excluded from the Republic, because they are "undesirable."

So demoralized is this large class of farmers, it does not even desire to improve its own condition. Having secured food and tobacco and whiskey, it has no ambition to rise. If by an act of Providence the yield of cotton increased, it would simply cultivate less land than it does now.

These people are without "wants," yet they live in a land where there are few limitations upon the means of supplying them. It is not preference but ignorance that excludes "wants." Educate this poor white trash, and it wants the earth.

The students in Social science see no way to improve the condition of this class but in the one way of educating their children to abound in "wants," and when they have them, they will reconstruct the South.

## ADVANCED VIEWS.

Within one year there have been uttered two opinions from the pulpit of the Central Union Church that if uttered twenty or even ten years ago, would have made consternation in the congregation. Rev. Mr. Kincaid on Sunday declared that if he was to go to Japan or China as a missionary, he would not attempt to destroy the ancient religions of these countries, but would supplement them with the better religion of Christianity. He would, he said, follow the teachings of Christ who said: "I come not to destroy, but to fulfill."

Last year, from the same pulpit, the Hawaiian born missionary to Japan, the Rev. Sidney Gulick declared the same beliefs.

There is nothing that displays the ignorance of man so sharply as his refusal to see and realize that the teachers of all the great religions held commissions, under Divine permission, to improve mankind; that the limited success, and failure of Protestant missions for the last hundred years are due to the narrow and rigid belief that the Almighty has conferred on Christians alone, or upon several denominations of Christians alone, the power to save mankind; that all other religions and creeds are delusions and snares and must be swept away in spite of the lofty moral doctrines which they carry.

These liberal opinions from the pulpit indicate that at last the proselytizing churches will become humble, and cease to claim that to them is given a strict monopoly of the means of "saving" mankind, and that the heathen must continue to "perish," while the Christian nations spend more money in one day upon their fighting establishments than they spend in five years, in giving them meagre supplies from this monopoly.

## MUGWUMP SECURITIES.

The holders of Mugwump stock have received some large dividends lately. The market for it is rising and in some places it has been boomed at the expense of Republican and Democratic stocks.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Democrat, re-elected Mayor of Chicago, recently got from twenty to forty thousand Republican votes, and had the support of two Republican papers, the "Times-Herald," and the "Post." The Republican candidate was defeated.

In Toledo Mayor Jones, an independent or Mugwump candidate whom the Republican Machine had refused to nominate, received 17,700 votes, while the combined vote for the Democrats and Republican candidates was only 7,700. Mayor Jones' vote included two-thirds of the regular Republican votes. The "Outlook" quotes the wit of an employee of the Toledo Blade: "The Blade is Republican, but it is the only thing in the office that is, and it can't vote."

The only tie in common between the Republican and the Democratic politicians has been, and is now, a holy hatred of the Mugwumps or independents.

When a paper like the Chicago Times-Herald, a representative Republican paper, refuses to train or to carry a campaign banner the small fry of the rural Republican press invariably shrieks "un-American!" "disloyal to the cause!"

Those who despair of seeing good government in the large cities, are now taking hope again. Those who have prophesied that the political corruption in the cities would in the end destroy Democratic government in the country are revising their predictions. The recent triumph of the good municipal government parties in Chicago and Toledo, over wealth and parlianship, shows that the people no longer believe that it is a damning political heresy to vote according to one's judgment and conscience instead of asking the Machine for light and wisdom.

This success of the Mugwumps does not in the least avoid the need of political parties. It in fact emphasizes

## Scrofula

Swollen Glands, Scrofula Sores, Nip Disease, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions Tell the Story—Dreadful Consequences of Impure Blood.

Certainly scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn. Outward applications do not cure. Eruptions may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely without an equal.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofulous humor and impure blood and am now almost entirely cured of the eruptions with which I have been afflicted for the past year. My face, chest and back were badly broken out." FRED B. ORNDWAY, Woodstock, Vt.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

**Hood's Pills** are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

the need of them. The Mugwumps, or Independents, are party men who insist on party fidelity to good government, and when the bosses steer the Machine out of the lawful highway and into the ditches of corruption and ergot, they abandon it, and run with other Machines until honest men pull the Machine out of the ditch and place it on the lawful highway.

There is no reason for despairing of good government when there are genuine and successful revolts against bad government in the cities.

As a nation, we seem to govern Cuba with honesty and wisdom. So we will govern the Philippines wisely if we have the chance. But the rule in Cuba instead of being in the hands of party men, is in the hands of those despised Mugwumps, the officers of the Regular army. Even President McKinley suspends his party loyalty by refusing to let the "boys" take charge of Cuba at present.

## A ROUSING SUCCESS.

Orpheum Jammed for Jim Post's Benefit.

Jim Post's benefit was a rousing success. The people testified their appreciation of the genial actor by packing the house until it could hold no more. Never in the history of the Orpheum has there been such a rush



JAMES F. POST.  
(Dandy Jim.)

for seats as there was Saturday evening. Standing room soon jumped to a heavy premium and remained there. Everybody in the crush was good natured having become infused with the happy spirit of the favorite of the Honolulu stage.

The program was worthy of the crowd. Every member of the company made a special effort to please and the inimitable Jim himself was at his best. One of the features was when a large floral post tied with a green ribbon was handed up to the stage as a token of esteem for the recipient of the benefit.

Before the play Du Bell performed his feat of walking the tight-wire stretched from the fire station tower to the roof of the Orpheum.

## A SENATOR A MOTHER.

This is in Utah State and the Lady is a Plural Wife.

**SALT LAKE**—Dr. Mattie Hughes Cannon, State Senator and plural wife of President Angus M. Cannon of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, gave birth to a baby girl recently.

The fact that Mrs. Cannon is the mother of a young infant will doubtless occasion no surprise among her intimate friends, but the fact that the distinguished lady is domiciled in her own cottage on the corner of South Temple and First West streets will be news to many Salt Lake people. This is especially true in view of an announcement made on the morning of March 25th last to the effect that Mrs. Cannon had gone to San Francisco on an extended visit.

It now appears, however, that the lady has been living quietly at her home in this city during all or the greater portion of the time since the announcement was made.

Every possible effort appears to have been made to keep the birth of the little one a secret, but newborn babies will cry and people will talk, and the result has been that the matter was made public.

Mrs. Cannon is one of the most prominent women in Utah. In addition to being a physician she has served two terms as State Senator and received a vote for United States Senator in the late Legislature.

## BY MR. A. HERBERT

## Citizen Reports on Treatment of Horses Here.

Writes of the Cruel Cvarcheck— Says it Outfigures—About Certain Bus Power.

Allan Herbert writes in the interest of the Bureau of Agriculture and "Man's Best Friend," the horse, and says:

"Noticing of late a number of double teams on our streets I would ask you to kindly draw the attention of owners of Honolulu private carriage horses to the cruelty which they inflict by using unnecessarily tight bearing reins.

"I am sure if they would only realize how they disfigure and vulgarize their otherwise smart equipages and horses by tight bearing reins they would be more careful that they are properly adjusted.

"I have noticed with pain how the poor dumb victims have stood checked up for hours, late into the night, at concerts, theaters and late dinners, while the China, Japanese or Portuguese coachman is slumbering comfortably in his master's soft wraps. How obedient the horse is to surrounding circumstances, as no other animal seems capable of being. What other animal could so well perform his part? "At the band concert the horse is as airy as his rider. In the private carriage in the park or on the Waikiki road he is as proud and disdainful as the petted beauty who sits behind him. At the funeral he is as melancholy as Brother Williams himself.

"But, alas, the scene changes, this airy, proud friend disappears from our thoroughfare, and you find him at some Chinaman's hog ranch or at some stable.

"I often wonder if the English stockholders of the Honolulu Tramway Company, who are, no doubt, good Christian people, when they receive their dividends from here know how the nickels are earned by the company buses on the Palama and Moanala road. In the name of all that is good what can be done to stop this cruelty to animals? They are driven and beaten over this road night and day, and one can hear the old rickety busses at all hours of the night up to 2 a. m. with women shrieking and men singing. I have seen the busses drawn by jerks up the steep hills at Moanala, the poor animals beaten by the driver until their sides and ribs were corrugated with blows. These poor animals the Tram management would not dare to show or drive to the street cars.

## FOR ONE ISLAND.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Taking the form now operative in the District of Columbia as a basis, President McKinley purposes building a system of government in Porto Rico that will give the residents of the island the fullest measure of self-control compatible with personal and property security. It is said that the President, as a matter of fact, wishes to have the district form of government applied to all our new possessions, modified in each case to suit local requirements. The District of Columbia is governed by a Board of Commissioners appointed by the President and subject to confirmation by the Senate. This Board, always under laws enacted by Congress, has entire control of the affairs of the district, appoints the heads of the various departments, and, in turn, select their assistants and other subordinates down to the men who clean the streets. It is now believed that the President will favor granting to residents of Porto Rico at least limited suffrage, so far as local affairs are concerned, although that plan, when tried in the District of Columbia, was not wholly satisfactory.

Following the same general line, one of the Commissioners for Porto Rico doubtless would be an officer of the Army Engineer Corps, one probably representative of the educated and property-owning class of the island, and if there are three members of the Commission the third probably will be an American. In municipal and other local affairs it is thought that the President would recommend the exercise of the voting privilege by residents, with educational and possibly property qualifications, as was proposed in the code of laws formulated for Hawaii. In a general way, these are the impressions conveyed by the President to the Porto Rican Commissioners who called at the White House today.

## QUAY DEFEATED.

HARRISBURG, April 18.—Fourteen votes dropped away from Senator Quay at today's joint session for United States Senator. The anti-Quay Republicans and the followers of C. L. Magee of Pittsburg combined and cast their votes for Ben Jones of Pittsburg. This action resulted from a conference early in the day between the anti-Quay men and a number of those who have observed the caucus rule and voted for Quay. The meeting passed resolutions saying: "That the time has come when fidelity to the people of Pennsylvania and the Republican party demands that public and party interests should be paramount to the interests of any individual, and it is the duty of all Republicans, without regard to past actions, to take immediate steps to secure the election of a Republican to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania."

Rev. C. M. Hyde and Mrs. Hyde expect to leave by the steamer of Saturday next for the coast. Rev. Dr. Hyde now appears to be well able to travel.







## THE PROPER WAY

Rev. W. A. Gardner Strongly  
Endorses Cremation.

WAS ONCE OPPOSED TO IT

The Rule of Sentiment—Conduct of Funerals—Experience—Twenty-Five Years.

(From Monday's Daily.)

At the Christian church last evening Rev. W. A. Gardner, the pastor, preached his sermon with a brief address on cremation, substantially as follows:

"The majority of the race is controlled by habit, fashion or sentiment. We boast of our 'God given reason,' yet few are led by it. Like the Chinese, who for generations have worn the queue, we go on doing many things that our fathers did, with no more reason for them than the Chinaman has for wearing the appendage to his head; yet like the Mongolian, we cling as tenaciously to them as though they were necessary to our life.

"I am thoroughly convinced the proper way to dispose of our dead is by incineration but a large number of intelligent people are opposed to it. The opposition is not because of any substantial reason they have against it but because they are influenced by habit, fashion or sentiment, at least these are the things which for years caused me to oppose cremation.

"When it was first proposed to establish crematories in the United States I condemned it because I believed incineration to be horrible if not unchristian. To me, as to many others who have not carefully considered the subject, the thing seemed hideous and terrible.

"Some years ago I superintended the removal of the bodies of some of my friends from a family to a city cemetery. I had previously thought, in an indifferent way, of the slow decay of the body and its consumption by worms but when I saw the condition of those remains, which had been in the ground from six to thirty years, the horrors of cremation seemed very insignificant compared to that of a casket filled with thousands of loathsome worms feeding upon the decaying flesh.

"If the disposition of our dead is a matter of sentiment, then a careful consideration of the facts will certainly make that sentiment favorable to incineration.

"If we consider the repulsiveness of the two ways of disposing of the dead, there is much the same difference as between the different ways of disposing of criminals condemned to death. In past ages capital punishment was administered by crucifixion, burning at the stake, etc. The modern idea is to extinguish the life as quickly as possible and in a way to cause as little pain as may be. Why should not the same principle be applied to the body? Let it be placed in the carefully and scientifically prepared chamber of the crematory where the dissolution occurs and 'ashes to ashes' takes place without the assistance of microbes and worms through years of poisonous putrefaction.

"During an experience of more than twenty-five years in conducting funerals, I have noticed that the most heartrending scene in connection with those sad occasions is when the body is lowered into the grave and the workmen, often of the most uncouth and uncanny appearance, cast in the earth as they would bury the body of a dead dog. The disagreeableness of these burials is often augmented by the sweltering of a tropical sun, a storm of rain or snow, or a freezing blizzard.

"During the time I was a pastor in San Francisco I conducted several funerals in the Odd Fellow's Crematory. The distressing circumstances necessarily surrounding the ordinary burial have no place there. The congregation is seated in a comfortable and commodious chapel which is furnished with organ and organist. The friends of the departed are seated around an opening in the floor that is surrounded by a railing and covered with drapery. The casket is taken into the basement, placed upon an elevator and noiselessly lifted into the open space in the chapel. All the services may be conducted there if desirable, but if the sermon has been delivered at the house or in the church, only the committal services are engaged in. Before the services begin, the casket is uncovered and at the conclusion, with its decorations of floral tributes, it is covered, lowered into the basement and the congregation dismissed. A small room is provided near the furnace, where the special friends may assemble and witness the

deposit of the ashes in the heated chamber.

"The imminent danger to the health of a community in which there is a cemetery is obvious enough for our seeking for some more sanitary way in which to dispose of our dead. There can be no doubt that thousands die annually from the exhalation of noxious gases and the poisoning of water supplies, from the cemeteries."

In conclusion Mr. Gardner said: "God has no use for this body of mine. In a few years more W. A. Gardner will have no further use for it. Let it then be disposed of in such a manner that it can do no harm to the living."

Murder and Suicide.

(Hilo Tribune-April 29.)

On Wednesday morning a Japanese living at Kalabaha, near the Humuhulu sheep station arose from his slumber, bade his wife array herself in her going-to-meeting gown, likewise putting on his best bib and tucker. This done he proceeded to carve up his better half and then put an end to his own life. The woman was still alive at last accounts. Dr. Irwin went up from Hakalau to attend her. The Jap is believed to have been crazy.

## AN ENVOY IS HERE

Represents the Omaha  
Greater Exposition.

He Wants the Hawaiian Government  
Band and Much More—Proposal For  
a Typical Village.

W. W. Umsted, special commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands for the Greater America Exposition, to be held in Omaha from July 1 to November 1 of this year, is a passenger on board the Newport accompanied by his wife and bright 12-year old son.

He will collect exhibits to be shipped to the Omaha grounds. The gentleman, who is a resident of Omaha, has credentials from the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, also letters to President Dole and to prominent Americans in the Islands. The letters request that every assistance and courtesy be extended to the bearer in enabling him to successfully carry out his commission.

The Omaha exhibition will be in the nature of a colonial affair. The Government has interested itself and will ship free of charge all exhibits from its newly acquired territory to the nearest seaport in the United States. The object of this Governmental encouragement rests in the fact that the first opportunity will be given to Americans of studying in full the resources, exports and habits of the peoples of these Islands. The Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Ladrone and the Hawaiian Islands will be represented at the fair, not only by the products, but by numbers of natives.

Mr. Umsted will engage, with the permission of the Hawaiian Government, the government band under Capt. Berger, to be the principal feature of the exposition for one month. Sousa's band and Godfrey's band will furnish the music for the remainder of the time. He will also secure the use if possible of the curios from the Bishop museum. He will spend one month on the Islands, during which time he will devote his energies to the collecting of all species of vegetation, manufactures, curios and articles of historical interest. It is the purpose of the managers to transform the spacious exposition grounds into a grand tropical scene, and for this purpose several hundred natives will be transported and will establish their villages and abide according to their native customs.

Ewa Company Change.

At the meeting of the Ewa stockholders Saturday morning it was decided that the capital should be increased from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$20 each. An application will be made to the Government for privilege to take such action. The present stockholders will receive the shares as a stock dividend. A reserve fund was voted, the amount to be decided upon by the directors.

WHOOPING COUGH.

I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house.—J. L. Moore, South Burgettstown, Pa. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

## AFTER TEN DAYS

Cause of the Delay of the U. S. T.  
Newport.

BOILER INSPECTORS TO BLAME

Test Plugs Not Adopted—Two Struck a Sea—Passengers—Marines—Nurses.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The burning out of the fusible plugs in the boilers of the United States army transport Newport was the cause of that belated vessel's long trip from San Francisco. She arrived yesterday shortly before noon in good shape after her ten-day trip with no special incident saving the accident as above.

Having no cargo below and the 500 odd soldiers filling up between decks caused a rolling of the vessel, exposing and melting the plugs, which are placed in the boilers by the United States inspectors. It was necessary to slow down twice after leaving San Francisco, on the third day out about seventeen hours, and on the fourth day nearly as long a time. After this the Newport came along at fair speed. The delay does not reflect on the engineer's department, as the style of the boilers does not permit any change being made such as would prevent a similar accident under like conditions. Chief Engineer Dixon is complimented by all on the successful and speedy repairs while at sea.

On board the Newport are 250 enlisted men of the United States Marine Corps under Col. Pope and the following officers: Maj. Spicer and McCawley (quartermaster); Capt. Haines, Long, Fuller and Davis; Lieuts. Thorpe (adjutant), Butler, Leonard, Hill, Gibson, Reid and Dunlay.

Col. Pope, the ranking officer on board, has seen long service in the Marine Corps. He was in Honolulu in 1874. Maj. Spicer is a Cuban campaigner, and also Capt. Long. Capt. Fuller was an officer on the Charleston during the trips connected with the last days of Kalakaua. Capt. Davis was attached to the battleship Oregon during the fight off Santiago. Many of the lieutenants were volunteers during the war with Spain and were made regulars after the conclusion of hostilities and assigned to the Philippines.

This battalion of the Marine Corps is the first detachment of a detail of 1000 men of that organization to report for duty at Cavite. They have been service at Guantanamo and the three detachments of about 250 men each are to follow as soon as transportation can be furnished.

Two hundred and forty enlisted men of the Fourth and Fifth United States Artillery are also on board with officers as follows: Maj. Tlennan; Capt. Taylor and Riley; Lieuts. Summerall (adjutant), McCluskey, Bowley, Kilberth, Burgess and Miller. Doctors Coffin and Robinson are the surgeons on board for the Artillery. Dr. Waggener, U. S. M. C., is attached to the Marine Corps and will remain at Cavite.

On the Newport are the following passengers: Mrs. Laura Schlichtenberg, Inspector General of Hospital Corps, White Cross of America; Miss M. Macdonald Harley, artist, White Cross of America; Mrs. Angie P. Newman, National Board, White Cross of America; W. W. Umsted, Special Commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands for the Greater America Exposition, with his wife and son.

Misses M. A. Kolp, A. N. Seargran, M. A. Burrell, W. Dockrill, M. Bertram, W. Hambley, C. Howard, Rose Tweed and S. Hayden, all Red Cross nurses from the Presidio and other United States army hospitals in the States.

The following White Cross nurses from Buena Vista hospital here will accompany Mrs. Schlichtenberg to Manila: Miss L. P. Brasher, D. H. Cochran and J. Reuter.

Mrs. Laura Schlichtenberg, the Inspector of the White Cross, is of national reputation and has the very responsible position of attending to the needs of that great hospital organization in the Philippines, being directly under the War Department.

Mrs. Angie P. Newman will remain in the Islands four months, being engaged in a history of the Colonial possessions of the United States, and Miss M. Macdonald Harley is the artist who will illustrate her work. Mrs. Newman is a sister of United States Senator Thurston of Nebraska, and from Honolulu will go to Manila next September, continuing her trip around the world after about three months in the Philippines.

An ex-English chaplain is on board, detailed as an Episcopal missionary to the Philippines.

The Newport will take on about 300 tons of coal and sail for Manila next Thursday morning.

Capt. Saunders, well known in this port, is still in command of the Newport. Dr. Brown is a new face as surgeon and J. M. Ross is now chief officer. Steward J. G. Howard is as popular as ever.

SKAGWAY RATES ADVANCED.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 19.—The Alaska Steamship Association, which met here today, decided to make a change in rates. On May 1st second-class passenger rates from Puget Sound and British Columbia points to Skagway will be advanced \$2.50. The rate on cattle will also be advanced \$2.50 per head.

CHAS. M. COOKE  
DONATES \$50,000.

The Banker's Generosity to the Hawaiian Board.

Wm. W. Hall, treasurer of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, has just received from Chas. M. Cooke, the banker, a donation of fifty thousand dollars, which will be called the Chas. M. Cooke Fund, the proceeds of which will be used in carrying on the general work of the Board. Twenty-seven thousand dollars of this amount is already invested and drawing 7 per cent. interest, the balance will be invested as soon as the Treasurer can find suitable investments. The other permanent funds in the hands of Mr. Hall already invested amount to \$3,963.57 making the amount of the permanent fund at present \$103,963.57.

During the year ending May 15th, 1898, the sum of \$27,189.55 was disbursed by the Treasurer, and the work among all classes of our population is being extended every year calling for a still greater outlay. This magnificent gift from Mr. Cooke will be a great help in extending and carrying on this work.

Few, not familiar with the work of the Hawaiian Board, realize the amount of Christian evangelical work that is being done among the Hawaiians and laboring classes on our plantations on all the Islands.

There is a well established mission among the Chinese under the efficient direction of Mr. Frank W. Damon.

Another mission doing work among our Portuguese population in Honolulu, Hilo and at other points, under the leadership of Rev. A. V. Soares, Rev. R. K. Baptiste and Mr. Ernest Silva. Workers among the Japanese are found on all the Islands who are wisely directed in their work by Rev. O. H. Gulick who has had large experience in missionary work in Japan.

The value of the evangelical work done by the Hawaiian Board is acknowledged by plantation managers and others who have the management of laborers throughout the Islands.

The financial year of the Board will close May 15th and any donations for the general fund will be welcome to the Treasurer.

GERMAN CARDINAL.

COLOGNE, April 19.—Cardinal Philip Krementz, Archbishop of Cologne, is dying. He was born in Germany during the year 1819 and was created a Cardinal in 1893.

Eczema, scald head, hives, itchiness of the skin of any sort, instantly and permanently cured. Doan's Ointment, at any chemist's, 50 cents.



Just Received By the

Pacific Hardware Co.  
LIMITED.

Also, Full Lines of

Leather,  
Horse and  
Mule Collars,  
Castile Soap,  
Rubber Hose,  
Rat Traps

A Car-load of  
Garland Stoves,

FROM THE  
MICHIGAN STOVE CO.

—A FEW MORE—

Secretary Disc Plows.

Pacific Hardware Co.  
—LIMITED—

Fort and Merchant Streets,  
King and Bethel Streets.

## Down Again

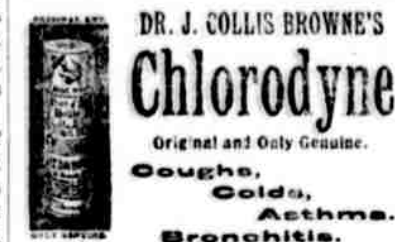
In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

DR. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Giblin, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

DR. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of

Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Im-  
mense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to  
many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne  
bears on the Government Stamp the name of  
the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold  
in bottles of 15, 30, 60, and 120 drops, by all  
chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,  
J. T. DAVENPORT,  
35 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted  
to cure Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore  
Throat, and all kindred complaints.  
Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 50  
years. In boxes of 10, 25, 50, and 100 Pills.  
Sole Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland  
Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

## TIMELY TOPICS

April 14th, 1899.

The cool weather we are having now won't last long, all probabilities are that after this cold snap is over we may have hotter weather than ever we had before. If this is the case, we would advise you to secure some means of keeping your butter and vegetables fresh, and at the same time making your ice bill a small item of expense. If you are open for suggestions let us mention a few things about our

## Alaska Refrigerators.

We can honestly say it is the best constructed refrigerator ever put on the market. It will keep provisions longer and use less ice than any other made.

The inner frame is made from perfectly odorless wood, and is lined with zinc, polished as bright as a mirror, presenting a very clean and attractive appearance.

They are also supplied with Patent Syphon and solid metal shelves. Our space will not permit us to say anything more in regard to this article, so we would like you to call and inspect them yourself. We have them in all sizes and are from \$15 to \$500. If you get more ice than your refrigerator will hold we would advise you to get one of our

## Ice Chests.

We also have them in all sizes, from \$8.50 to \$25.00.

We have just received some very pretty

## Water Coolers.

These coolers have wrought iron lining, with pure agate enamel, preserving the water and freeing it from metallic oxide, which is impossible to avoid with ordinary lining. Sizes are 2, 3 and 6 gallons, and range in prices according.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.  
Limited.

307 FORT ST.

Drink  
PURE  
WATER.

If the advice given in those three words is heeded, good health will follow. City water is not good for many reasons, principally, because it is contaminated with vegetable and putrid matter of all descriptions. A simple analysis shows this to be a fact.

## EXERCISE

Our doctors are busy treating patients who are suffering from complaints, more especially malarial disorders, which will be materially benefited if they drink a water that is pure and possesses curative features, as does Bartlett Spring Water.

## DUE

Ask your family physician about the water, and if he is honest he will endorse its use.

All who have drunk the water speak in the highest of terms for it.

This climate demands the use of such a water and you cannot afford to be without it.

## VIGILANCE.

We will serve free of charge a glass of this wonderful natural Spring water at our Soda Counter to all who care to come and test its virtues. We deliver the water to your home in cans lots at \$6.50 for 50 pints, \$9.50 for 50 quarts.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.  
SOLE AGENTS.



## NEW CUP YACHT

Work on the Defender for the  
Race of This Year.

SHE HAS NEW FEATURES

Busy Days at the Herreshoff Ship  
Yards—The Lines—Mast.  
The Shamrock.

NEW YORK—These are busy days in the Herreshoff shipyards at Bristol, R. I., for a new cup defender is being built.

It is almost as hard to get inside the yards as it is to see the Czar of Russia. Guards are everywhere: at the gate stand several; at different parts of the yards are several more, and an army guards the portals of the shop where Morgan's new racing yacht is being built.

But in spite of all this, people get in and bring out the information they wish. And as it happens, this is the information wanted by the public.

When the prospects for an international yacht race for the America's cup became a fact, and the probability of building a new craft to represent the New York Yacht Club formed the principal topic of conversation among yachtsmen, Designer Nat Herreshoff made the statement that, should he be commissioned to build the new boat, he was prepared to guarantee an increase of speed over the Defender of 1895 of six minutes over a thirty-mile course. From reliable data that have been received from yachtsmen who have kept in close touch with C. Oliver Iselin and others who have had access to the yard where the new yacht is being built it can be stated that when the big cup defender is tuned up to concert, such she will make good the prophecy of the noted designer.

Nearly three months ago a well-known naval architect said that he thought Herreshoff would probably take the lines of the Defender as a basis upon which to work, and that an increase of speed could be evolved from her model by the simple process of lowering and augmenting the amount of lead in her keel, thereby increasing the draught of the vessel and giving her a greater amount of stability. This improvement alone would give great sail-carrying capacity, and it will be remembered that it was by such improvements that greater speed was obtained in the Defender when compared to the Vigilant and Colonia.

Trustworthy information has been gleaned that Herreshoff has worked mainly on these lines, as a comparison with the principal dimensions of the Defender will show:

The over-all length of the new boat will be 131 feet 4 inches, or 7 feet 4 inches longer than the champion of 1895. She will also have eleven and a half inches more beam, one foot greater draught and nearly 2000 more square feet of duck in her working sails. She will have a trifle more displacement than the old Defender. Her complete sail spread will not be far from 12,500 square feet.

Tobin bronze and nicked steel are the sole materials used in the construction of the hull of the new defender, the latter being used for the topsides, with the underbody of bronze. The experiment of the Defender has proved that aluminium is not the proper thing for topsides of a big sailing yacht. It is compelled to bear a great deal of strain and becomes weakened through the action of salt water and air, and is especially bad when used in conjunction with another metal that will generate galvanic action. For this reason aluminium has been discarded in the construction of the new boat, and through the extra weight of the steel as compared to the lighter metal her hull will be somewhat heavier than that of the Defender.

Tobin bronze, which will sheathe the underbody or wetted surface, is the lightest and smoothest that the manufacturers have as yet made, and it will be riveted to the frames in the same manner as on the older boat. The bronze will be put on in five strakes, seven-fortieths of an inch thick, and the steel topsides will be worked on in two strakes, each one-quarter of an inch thick. She will not have as much freeboard as the Defender, but will have a crown to her deck of ten inches.

In building the new boat Designer Herreshoff will not depart materially from the design of the Defender. The frames in the waist are the same size, 3 by 2½ by ¼ inches, as used in the old champion, as are also those that are set up in the overhangs forward and aft, 2 by 1½ by 3-16 inches. There are thirty-four frames on the stem, eighteen on the lead keel, eight on the sternpost, which rakes at an angle of 42 degrees, and seventeen in the after overhang between the elbow for the rudder post and the transom. The new yacht will also have two steel collision bulkheads, one at the forward

end of the water line and the other just aft of the rudder post.

The mast will be stepped twenty-seven feet six inches aft of the face of the stem at the lead water line, and the frame directly under it has been stepped so as to let the mast sit down in the jaws, thus making the step additionally strong and rigid. The sectional view of the midship section is an improvement on that of the Defender. The greater beam permits of a rounder turn to the bilge and the form is wider both at the deck and the water line than that of the older craft and shows a marked "tumble home." The shape possesses more natural stability and, coupled with the lowering of the lead keel, explains how the designer worked to obtain greater power and ability to carry additional sail.

The line of the deck shows a trifle less sheer than the Defender, and the lines of the entrance forward of the midship section are fuller, making an easier turn to the frames and a longer floor on which to sail when heeled to a breeze, and will have a tendency to sail over the water rather than to drive through it. The lines of the run have been refined a trifle, but do not differ materially from those of the Defender. Nor is there any marked difference in the breadth of the lead keels of the two boats. The extreme width, where the lead met the underbody of the Defender, was twenty-four inches, which has been reduced to twenty-one inches in the new craft, and the bulb of both is about the same, nearly three feet. The new boat's lead casting is nearly two feet deeper than that of the old champion and weighs in the vicinity of ninety-five tons, or about ten tons more than the Defender's.

In displacement, Commodore Morgan's boat will be between six and seven tons heavier than the Defender, which, with the new design and various other improvements, will practically be that much weight as ballast. A new feature is a statement that the new defender will be equipped with a steel mast as well as other spars, and the Defender will also have a metal mast to replace the Oregon pine stick that she carried in the races of 1895. The mast for the new boat will be of thin plates of steel riveted to longitudinal braces on the inside and will show the same smooth, cylindrical surface as did the steel boom and gaff of the old Defender. It will be twenty-one inches in diameter at the deck, and will be a great deal lighter and stronger than the wooden stick of the old yacht, which measured about seventy-five inches in circumference at the deck.

As far as can be discovered, this will be the first steel mast ever used in a yacht on this side of the Atlantic, and it is an experiment that will be carefully watched by all naval architects. It is understood, however, that a complete set of wooden spars will be made in case of an emergency, but no breakdown is anticipated for the reason that steel spars have received a thorough test by vessels in the merchant marine, where structural weakness would be equally dangerous to life and property. The spars for the two yachts are being built at Bristol, and will be braced with bulbed steel angles.

A comparison between the known dimensions of the new defender and Sir Thomas Lipton's challenging yacht Shamrock shows that the American boat will be 3 feet 4 inches longer over all, with about the same water line, and two feet more beam than the cup hunter. Both will have bronze underbody plating, but the Royal Ulster Club's representative will have topsides of aluminium and a pine deck over a bronze sheathing. Little has been learned of the latter's design, although it is known that the yacht is well under way.

The building of the Shamrock by Thornycroft at his yard on the Thames has modified to a great degree the contempt that marked the comments of the English papers relative to Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht and a great deal of interest in her is being shown. If reports from the other side are to be believed, Will Fife has not received the greatest opportunity to display his ability in the largest class. With the exception of the Alisa, which, by the way, is one of the fastest of the fleet under certain conditions, he has not been represented at all in the 100-ton class. He is, however, the leader in the forty and twenty tonners, his products having won the largest share of valuable trophies against yachts by Watson and other of the crackerjacks.

Sir Thomas Lipton has determined to spare no money in order to make the contest next October one of the most popular ones that have ever been sailed for that will-o'-the-wisp, the American cup, and in order to see the races from the best point of view has purchased the Aegusa, said to be one of the handsomest steam yachts ever built on the Clyde.

Many other prominent European yachtsmen will voyage across the Atlantic to view the races, and several of the most important yachts in British waters are expected here, among them the new schooner Rainbow and another big two-sticker from Watson's board. With the Colonia, Quisseta and a few others of the home fleet in commission it is hardly likely that they will carry many of the big trophies back to old Albion.

## A RELIC OF THE WAR

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson of Rossville, York county, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home, not only for rheumatism, but lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

## A GAME OFFICER

A Quartermaster Who  
Has a Fine Record.

Is Aboard the Warren-Me. Clo-  
man—Indian Fighter—Instruc-  
tor at the U. C.

The present army quartermaster on the U. S. A. T. Warren, formerly the Scandia, is Major Sidney A. Cloman. He has the reputation of being one of the most popular officers on the present expedition and his popularity is undoubtedly deserved.

It would be a difficult matter to find a more thorough soldier or a truer gentleman than Major Cloman. At the outbreak of the war he was a lieutenant in the regulars. He was then instructor in military tactics at the University of California. In the whole college there was not a more popular man than he. When he first went there he found the military department in bad shape. The previous instructor had antagonized the students in every possible way, and in turn his life had been made miserable by the students. Major Cloman had been there a very short time when the students realized that in him they had an efficient instructor and a friend. Affairs changed. Where before it was a pleasure to "cut" drill, the battalions were always full. Major Cloman was finally selected as a member of the faculty athletic committee, the greatest token of the students' esteem.

Old army officers tell an interesting anecdote of Major Cloman. It was up in the Indian country. An uprising of the Sioux seemed imminent. At last the feeling ran so high that an Indian cruelly murdered one of the soldiers and returned to his camp where he was secreted by the tribe. A company of soldiers was marched to the camp to take the murderer. After repeated threats the hut in which he was hidden was pointed out. The additional information was furnished that the Indian was fully armed and would put up a hard fight. Quickly the second lieutenant saluted the commanding officer and asked permission to take the Indian. Reluctantly the officer granted the permission to the apparently foolhardy soldier. Straight into the hut went the hero. There was the sound of a scuffle and the company dashed forward. It was not needed, however, for out of the hut came the doughty lieutenant dragging after him the terrified murderer. The Indian was hung and the threatened uprising was headed off. The man who made the capture was Sidney A. Cloman.

Major Cloman is still a first lieutenant in the regular service. His present rank as major is in the volunteers. He went to Manila with the first expedition and was there during all the fighting.

## FACTS ARE STUBBORN

If Honolulu People are Not Con-  
vinced by Local Testimony  
They Differ From Other  
People.

Our readers will have noticed how in the past two years "Cures" have multiplied in the newspapers very fast, and the public are becoming skeptical. Facts are demanded, but it has also become essential to know who supplies these facts, where they are from. People will not now accept incredible cures from the other side of the world. They want them at home. "Give us some neighbor, then I will believe" is what is asked for. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do this. Call it what you like, home, local or neighbor's testimony, you can always ascertain the truth of it without leaving the city limits. Here is a case:

Mr. W. J. Maxwell of this town, Trustant officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion, I went to the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend Mr. Frank Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Some of the symptoms of kidney disease are pain in the back, and sides, headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot dry skin, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, troubled sleep, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, loss of flesh, dark colored urine, deposits, etc. If you have any of these symptoms you should lose no time in treating them, for delay is dangerous.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## Freight Rates Advance.

Freight rates on the coast and to Hawaii are jumping. There are not enough vessels to supply the demand in San Francisco and owners are advancing prices. Within the last week the rates of coasters have advanced to \$4.25 and for Hawaii to \$6.75. This is a raise of 25 cents a ton. Another advance is expected before the week is out. People who want vessels expect to have to pay at least \$4.50 for coasters and \$7 for Honolulu.



## Whispering in Beauty's Ear

The secret of preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair to be found only in CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of unsightly blemishes, red, rough hands, and falling hair, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES

Sold throughout the world. British depot: FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward St., London. POTTER DUGG AND CHES. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A. *See* send to Messrs. Newberry for "The Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, with complete description and treatment, post free.

## California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
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J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS  
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,  
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Fertilizer and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphoric Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

## C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

49.

This is the Columbia model that is having such a great run in the States and here. This is also the model that the price is to be raised on. We have been notified that in future we will have to pay \$5.00 more for them and when our present stock on this model is sold we will have to follow the price up. As long as they last \$5.00 will be the price, when this lot is sold and new ones come they will have to be \$55.00.

With a large number of models in both COLUMBIAS AND RAMBLERS to pick from the right place to get a wheel, is,

## E. O. HALL &amp; SON,

—LIMITED—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND  
LIFE. Established 1830.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£3,075,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.  
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.  
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,  
General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;  
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL  
INSURANCE CO.;  
WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;  
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF  
CANADA;

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL  
UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co  
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co  
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea-  
River and Land Transport  
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-  
serve, reichsmarks.....6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance com-  
panies.....101,680,000  
Total reichsmarks.....107,680,000

North German Fire Insurance Co-  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-  
serve, reichsmarks.....8,800,000  
Capital their reinsurance com-  
panies.....35,000,000  
Total reichsmarks.....43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.  
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897,  
£113,558,000.  
1- Authorized Capital.....£3,000,000 £  
Subscribed.....2,750,000  
Paid up Capital.....657,000 0  
2- Fire Fund.....2,743,819 7  
3- Life and Annuity Funds.....10,127,670 1  
£13,558,589 8  
Revenue Fire Branch.....1,501,577 3  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches.....1,376,611 1  
£2,878,188 4

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke,  
LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE  
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co  
OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company  
OF HARTFORD.



